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600 Charlton Street Southbridge MA 01550 Phone: (508) 764-8755 Fax: (508) 764-4054

1700 Hegeman Avenue Colchester, VT 05446 Phone: (802) 655-0011 Fax: (802) 655-6076

63 School Street P.O. Box 1414 Concord, NH 03302 Phone: (603) 224-8871 Fax: (603) 224-8688

Internet: www.marinenv.com 97-2308

22 January 1998

Mr. Chuck Schwer Department of Environmental Conservation Waste Management Division 103 South Main Street, West Building Waterbury, Vermont 05671-0404

RE: Expressway Initial Site Investigation Report
Maple Grove Farms of Vermont, Inc., St. Johnsbury, VT

Dear Chuck,

Enclosed is one bound copy of the Initial Site Investigation Report for Maple Grove Farms of Vermont, Inc. St. Johnsbury, VT, which was completed under the Expressway notification process.

Please call me if you have any questions or comments regarding this report.

Sincerely,

Ron Miller

Hydrogeologist and Regional Manager

enclosure

cc. Mr. Rick Lebrun, Maple Grove Farms of Vermont

Ref: 97111C02.DOC

Main Office: 7 Island Dock Road Haddam, CT 06438 Phone: (860) 345-4578 Fax: (860) 345-3854

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Internet: www.marinenv.com

INITIAL SITE INVESTIGATION REPORT

MAPLE GROVE FARMS OF VERMONT, INC.

167 Portland Street St. Johnsbury, VT 05819

23 January, 1998

Prepared for:

MAPLE GROVE FARMS OF VERMONT, INC.

167 Portland Street St. Johnsbury, VT 05819

Contact: Mr. Rick Lebrun Phone: 802-748-9647

Prepared by:

Marin Environmental, Inc.

1700 Hegeman Avenue Colchester, VT 05446

Contact: Brent Deshaies Phone: 802-655-0011

MARIN Project #: V97-111
MARIN Document #: 97111R01.DOC

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Marin Environmental, Inc. (MARIN) has conducted an initial site investigation at Maple Grove Farms of Vermont, Inc. located on 167 Portland Street, St. Johnsbury, VT and has concluded the following:

- Petroleum released from apparent overfilling of the former underground storage tank (UST) system at the site appears to have resulted in a minor impact to ground water in the vicinity of the former UST system. Analytical results of ground-water samples collected from four on-site monitoring wells did not detect the presence of petroleum compounds above the Vermont Groundwater Enforcement Standards (VGESs).
- Observations made during the UST closure and ground-water sample results from monitoring wells completed in and downgradient of the former UST locations suggest that residual contamination is limited to the immediate vicinity of the former UST.
- The residual subsurface contamination at the site does not appear to pose a threat to
 any nearby sensitive receptors. Drinking-water for the site and adjacent properties is
 supplied by a municipal system. The nearby Moose River does not appear to be at risk
 at this time from the residual contamination. None of the on-site buildings have
 basements.
- Surficial materials at the site consist mainly of medium to fine sand and gravel. On 2
 December 1997, the water table was found to range from about 1.28 to 2.96 feet
 below ground surface, and exhibited a southerly trending gradient of about 6.25
 percent.

On the basis of the results of this investigation, MARIN makes the following recommendations:

- 1. The four on-site monitoring wells should be resampled to confirm the December 1997 analytical results. The samples should be analyzed for petroleum-related compounds by EPA Method 8020 and for Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons by EPA Method 8100.
- 2. If the subsequent ground-water analytical results confirm the findings of the December 1997 analytical data (no exceedance of VGESs), MARIN recommends that the site be considered for "Site Management Activities Completed" (SMAC) status by the Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation (VT DEC).

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report details the results of an initial site investigation conducted at Maple Grove Farms of Vermont, Inc., located on Portland Street in the town of St. Johnsbury, Vermont (Figure 1). This report has been prepared by Marin Environmental, Inc. (MARIN) under the direction of Mr. Rick Lebrun of Maple Grove Farms of Vermont, Inc. The site investigation was initiated with Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation (VT DEC) approval following the discovery of subsurface petroleum contamination during the removal of one underground storage tank (UST) on 3 November 1997.

1.1 Site Location and Physical Setting

The site is located at 167 Portland Street (U.S. Route 2) in the town of St. Johnsbury, Vermont (Figure 1). The maple syrup and candy processing facility consists of a two-story brick building with an overhead walkway to a large industrial warehouse.

The on-site two story brick building is located approximately 15 feet from the southern edge of Portland Street in a commercial section of the town. The associated industrial warehouse is located approximately 75 feet south of the on-site brick building. Running east-west between these two buildings lie train tracks operated by Lamoille Valley Railroad. Approximately 60 feet south of the industrial warehouse the land surface drops sharply approximately 30 feet to the Moose River. The ground surface around the on-site structures has an average elevation of about 630 feet above mean sea level and generally slopes south. The presumed direction of ground-water flow in the area is south, toward the Moose River.

1.2 Site History

On 3 November 1997, MARIN supervised the removal of one underground storage tank (UST) located on the property. The removed UST was a 10,000-gallon in-service, single-walled-steel # 2 heating oil UST, reportedly installed in 1985, located adjacent to the southwest corner of the two story brick building. The diesel tank had been constructed on crushed stone. The UST was found to be in good condition upon removal with some surface rust and minor pitting. No holes were observed along the tank surface. Associated fill and vent-line piping for the UST was in good condition, with some surface rust and minor pitting but no apparent holes. The copper suction and return lines, which were encapsulated with larger plastic piping, were found to be in excellent condition.

Soils in the UST excavation consisted of loamy medium-to-fine sand to the bottom of excavation at 7.5 feet below ground surface (bgs). Soils in the area surrounding fill pipe exhibited dark black staining and a strong petroleum odor. Deeper soils (depths of 4-6 feet bgs) exhibited a petroleum odor with minor staining.

Ground water was observed in the UST excavation at a depth of about 7.5 feet bgs. A heavy petroleum sheen was observed on the water in the excavation.

Soils in the vicinity of the UST were screened for the possible presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) with a ThermoEnvironmental Model 580B portable photoionization detector (PID). The PID was calibrated on the day of the UST closure assessment with isobutylene gas to a benzene reference. Soil samples were placed in Ziploc bags, which were then sealed and agitated. Bag headspace was then screened for the presence of VOCs with the PID.

PID readings on soil samples collected from the UST excavation ranged from 0.0 to 124.5 parts per million (ppm), with the highest concentrations noted at the top of the tank in the vicinity of the fill pipe at a depth of 2-3 feet bgs. PID readings in the UST excavation averaged 22.5 ppm.

Due to the site limitation of an appropriate area for stockpiling and the apparent impact on ground-water, all excavated soils were backfilled.

MARIN initiated an initial site investigation under the VT DEC "Expressway" process after receiving approval on 6 November 1997 from Mr. Rick Lebrun of Maple Grove Farms of Vermont, Inc. and the VT DEC.

1.3 Objectives and Scope of Work

The objectives of this initial site investigation were to:

- Evaluate the degree and extent of petroleum contamination in soil and ground-water;
- Qualitatively assess the risks to environmental and public health via relevant sensitive receptors and potential contaminant migration pathways; and
- Identify potentially appropriate monitoring and/or remedial actions based on the site conditions.

To accomplish these purposes, MARIN has:

- Supervised the installation of four soil borings/monitoring wells, and determined the local ground-water flow direction.
- Screened subsurface soils from the soil borings for the possible presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) using a photoionization detector (PID).
- Identified sensitive receptors in the area, and assessed the risk posed by the contamination to these potential receptors.
- Evaluated the need for treatment and/or a long-term monitoring plan for the site.
- Prepared this summary report, which details the work performed, qualitatively assesses risks, provides conclusions and offers recommendations for further action.

2.0 INVESTIGATIVE PROCEDURES AND RESULTS

2.1 Soil Boring / Monitoring Well Installation

On 18 November 1997, a MARIN field scientist supervised the completion of four soil borings/monitoring wells (MW-1, MW-2, MW-3 and MW-4). Approximate monitoring well locations are shown on Figure 2. The soil borings were installed using vibratory and auger drilling technique by Adams Engineering of Underhill, Vermont. All of the monitoring wells were developed after installation using a peristaltic pump. Monitoring-well construction details are included on the soil-boring and well-construction logs in Appendix A.

The soils encountered in each boring generally consisted of medium to fine sand and gravel. Borings were completed to depths ranging from 3-12 feet below ground surface (bgs). Ground water was encountered between 1.5 and 5 feet bgs at the time of drilling. Soil samples were collected continuously from each boring using a five-foot long core tube lined with polyethylene or collected at appropriate intervals off the auger. Soil recovery was generally poor, ranging between zero and 60 percent. The soil samples were screened for the possible presence of VOCs with a photoionization detector (PID) and logged for lithology by the MARIN field scientist. All downhole drilling and sampling equipment was decontaminated during use as appropriate. Each completed monitoring well was protected by a flush-mounted steel roadbox cemented into place. Each well casing was topped with a water-tight compression cap.

2.2 Soil-Screening Results

Soil samples collected from each boring were screened with a ThermoEnvironmental Model 580B portable photoionization detector (PID) for volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The PID was calibrated on the day of the well installations with isobutylene gas to a benzene reference. Readings ranged from 0.0 to 60.2 ppm in samples collected from MW-2, located in the former UST pit. PID readings ranged from 0.0 to 2.8 in downgradient wells MW-3 and MW-4. No readings above background were detected in the upgradient well (MW-1). PID screening results are included on the boring logs in Appendix A.

2.3 Determination of Ground-Water Flow Direction and Gradient

Ground water in the unconfined surficial aquifer directly beneath the site appears to be flowing in a southerly direction, toward the Moose River. The average gradient of the local ground-water table on 2 December 1997 was about 6.25 percent. Water-level measurements and elevation calculations for 2 December 1997 are presented in Table 1. The ground-water contour map in Figure 3 was prepared using this data.

TABLE 1. Ground-Water Elevation Data

Well I. D.	Top of Casing Elevation *	Depth to Water (feet, TOC)	Ground Water Elevation
MW-1	100	2.96	97.04
MW-2	99.56	2.47	97.09
MW-3	95.99	2.20	93.79
MW-4	96.23	1.28	94.95

^{*}Top of casing (TOC) and ground water elevations are relative to an arbitrary site datum of 100.00 feet

Fluid levels were measured in the four monitoring wells on 2 December 1997. The depth to water varied from 1.28 feet (MW-4) to 2.96 feet (MW-1) below top-of-casing. No free-phase petroleum was observed in any of the on-site monitoring wells. Static water-table elevations were computed for each monitoring well by subtracting the measured depth-to-water readings from the surveyed top-of-casing elevations, which are relative to an arbitrary site datum of 100.00 feet.

The shallow aquifer at the site consists mainly of medium to coarse sand and gravel, with occasional medium-to-fine silty sands. These soils typically exhibit effective porosities of about 0.31 to 0.46 and hydraulic conductivities of about .25 to 140 ft/day (Fetter, 1994). Assuming Darcian flow, these estimated ranges of porosity and conductivity combine with the calculated ground-water gradient of 6.25 percent to yield an estimated range of ground-water flow velocities in the surficial aquifer of between .05 and 29 ft/day.

2.4 Ground-Water Sampling and Analysis

The Vermont Groundwater Enforcement Standards (VGESs) for benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes (collectively referred to as BTEX) were not exceeded in any of the ground-water samples collected on-site. The sample collected from MW-2 contained small quantities of xylenes, toluene, and ethylbenzene at 12.5, 1.1, and 1.7 ppb (parts per billion) respectively. Total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) were detected in MW-2 and the MW-2 duplicate sample at 1.57 and 1.49 ppm (parts per million) respectively. Ground-water analytical results are summarized below in Table 2; the contaminant distribution is shown on Figure 4. Laboratory report forms are included in Appendix B.

TABLE 2. Ground-Water Analytical Results
December 1997

Well L.D.	Benzene	Ethyl benzene	Toluene	Xylenes	MTBE	ТРН
MW-1	ND <1	ND <1	ND <1	ND <1	ND <1	ND
MW-2	ND <1	1.7	1.1	12.5	ND <1	1.57 ppm
MW-3	ND <1	ND <1	ND <1	ND <1	ND <1	ND
MW-4	ND <1	ND <1	ND <1	ND <1	ND <1	ND
Duplicate (MW-1)	ND <1	1.8	1.5	17.3	ND <1	1.49 ppm
Trip Blank	ND <1	ND <1	ND <1	ND <1	ND <1	_
VGES*	5	700	1,000	10,000	40	

Results reported as parts per billion (ppb), unless noted otherwise.

ND = Compound not detected above indicated detection limit.

VGES = Vermont Groundwater Enforcement Standard, * Vermont Health Advisory for MTBE.

Ground-water samples were collected from four monitoring wells on 2 December 1997. Each monitoring well was purged and then sampled using the dedicated bailer and dropline. Purge water was discharged directly to the ground in the vicinity of each well. A trip blank and a duplicate sample were collected during the December sampling events for quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) purposes. All field procedures were conducted in accordance with MARIN standard protocols.

The ground-water samples were submitted to Endyne, Inc. of Williston, Vermont, where they were analyzed for the possible presence of benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes (BTEX) and methyl-tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) by EPA Method 8020 and total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) by modified EPA Method 8100. Analytical results from the QA/QC samples indicate that adequate QA/QC was maintained during sample collection and analysis. No petroleum compounds were detected in the trip blank, and analytical results for the duplicate samples were within 5 percent for BTEX, MTBE, and TPH.

3.0 SENSITIVE RECEPTOR SURVEY AND RISK ASSESSMENT

3.1 Sensitive Receptor Survey

MARIN conducted a survey to identify sensitive receptors in the vicinity of Maple Grove Farms of Vermont, Inc. that could potentially be impacted by residual soil and ground water contamination. The on-site building and all nearby buildings are served by a municipal water system. None of the on-site buildings have basements. The following sensitive receptors were identified in the vicinity of the site:

- Buried utilities (water and wastewater systems) are located along the southern edge of Portland Street upgradient of the former UST location.
- The Moose River, located approximately 120 feet to the south of the site, is the nearest downgradient surface-water body.

3.2 Risk Assessment

MARIN assessed the risks that the residual subsurface contamination poses to the receptors identified above. In general, human exposure to petroleum related contamination is possible through inhalation, ingestion, or direct contact while impacts to environmental receptors are due either to a direct release or contaminant migration through one receptor to another or along a preferential pathway.

The findings of our risk assessment indicate that the residual subsurface petroleum contamination at the site does not appear to pose a significant threat to any nearby sensitive receptors. Observations made during the UST closure and recent ground-water sample results from monitoring wells completed in and downgradient of the former UST suggest that residual contamination is limited to the immediate vicinity of the former UST.

- Although the Moose River likely represents the eventual surface discharge point of the
 ground water flowing beneath the site, the natural processes of dilution, dispersion and
 biodegradation coupled with the relatively low levels of contamination noted in
 ground water at the release location will likely prevent the discharge of significant
 concentrations of petroleum compounds to this river. No petroleum compounds were
 detected in the samples obtained from the wells downgradient of the former UST
 location.
- PID soil screening data from the UST excavation and monitoring-well borings suggest
 that the area of significant soil contamination is limited to the immediate vicinity of the
 former UST. The property is a commercial facility, which limits the potential for
 direct public exposure to contaminated soils.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

Marin Environmental, Inc. has conducted an initial site investigation at Maple Grove Farms of Vermont, Inc. located on 167 Portland Street, St. Johnsbury, VT. The principal investigative findings are summarized as follows:

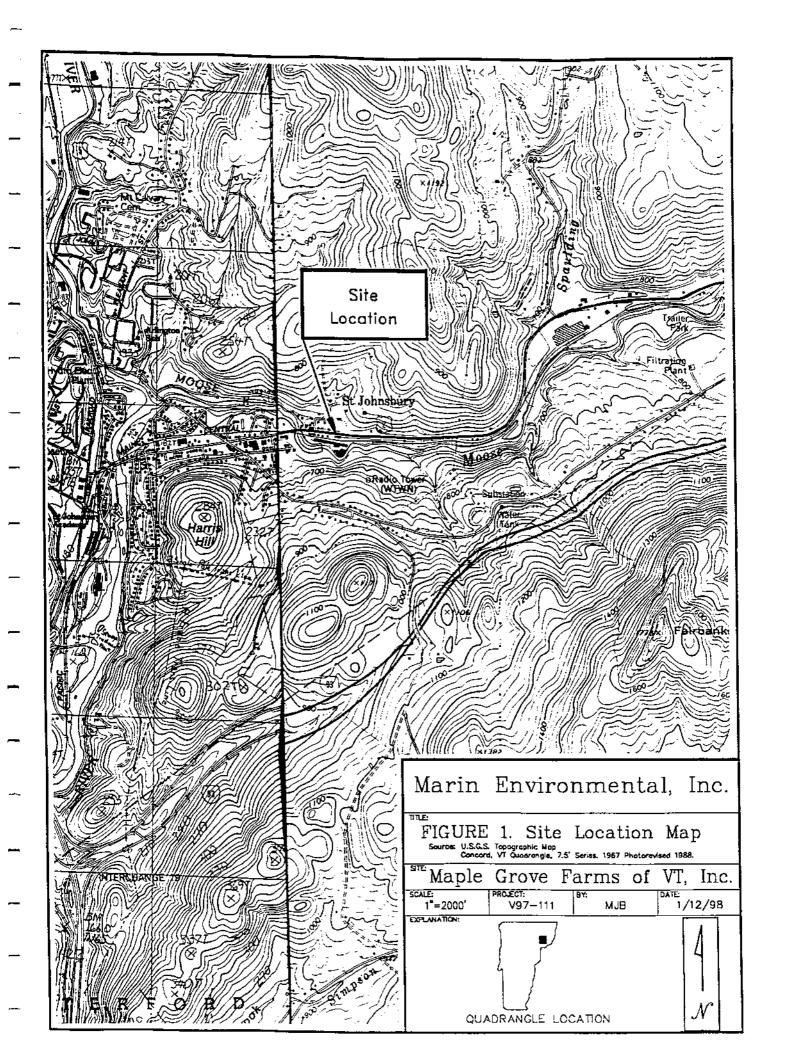
- 1. Petroleum released from apparent overfilling of the former underground storage tank (UST) system at the site appears to have resulted in a minor impact to ground water in the vicinity of the former UST system. Analytical results of ground-water samples collected from four on-site monitoring wells did not detect the presence of petroleum compounds above the Vermont Groundwater Enforcement Standards (VGESs).
- 2. Observations made during the UST closure and ground-water sample results from monitoring wells completed in and downgradient of the former UST locations suggest that residual contamination is limited to the immediate vicinity of the former UST.
- 3. The residual subsurface contamination at the site does not appear to pose a threat to any nearby sensitive receptors. No drinking-water supplies appear to be at risk from the residual contamination at the site. The on-site building and all nearby buildings are served by a municipal water system. None of the on-site buildings have basements. The nearby Moose River does not appear to be at risk at this time from residual contamination.
- 4. Surficial materials at the site consist mainly of medium to fine sand and gravel. On 2 December 1997, the water table was found to range from about 1.28 to 2.96 feet below ground surface, and exhibited a southerly trending gradient of about 6.25 percent.

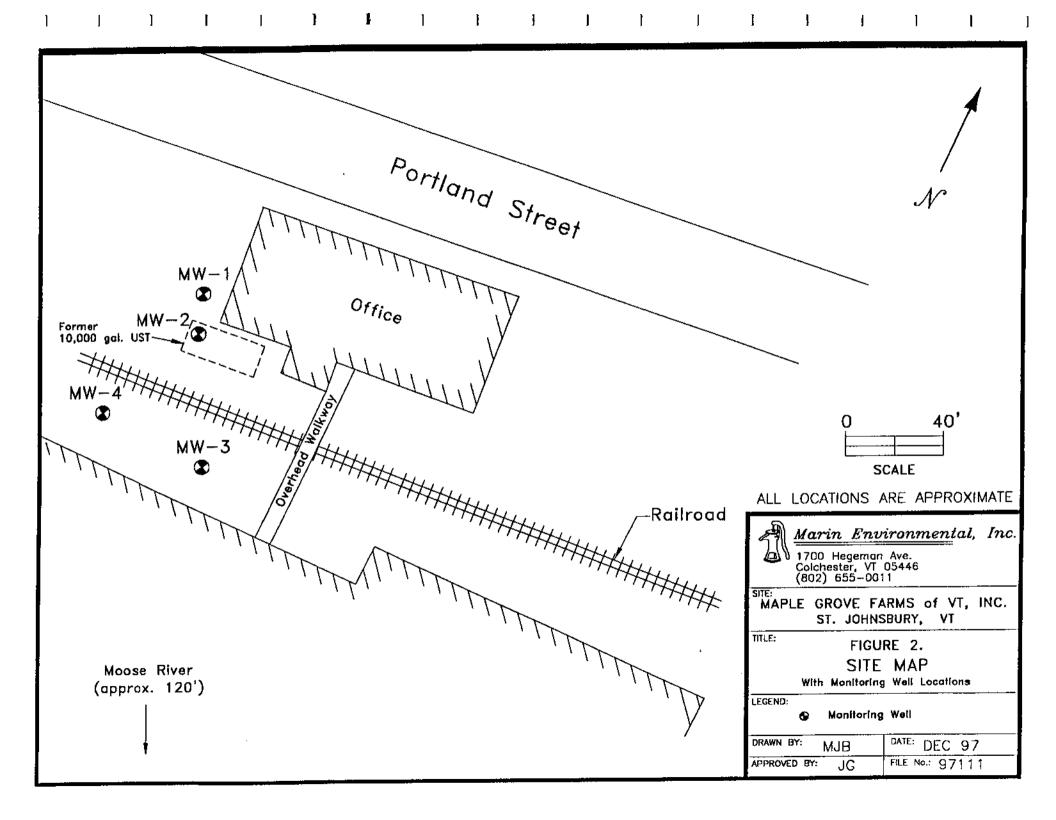
5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

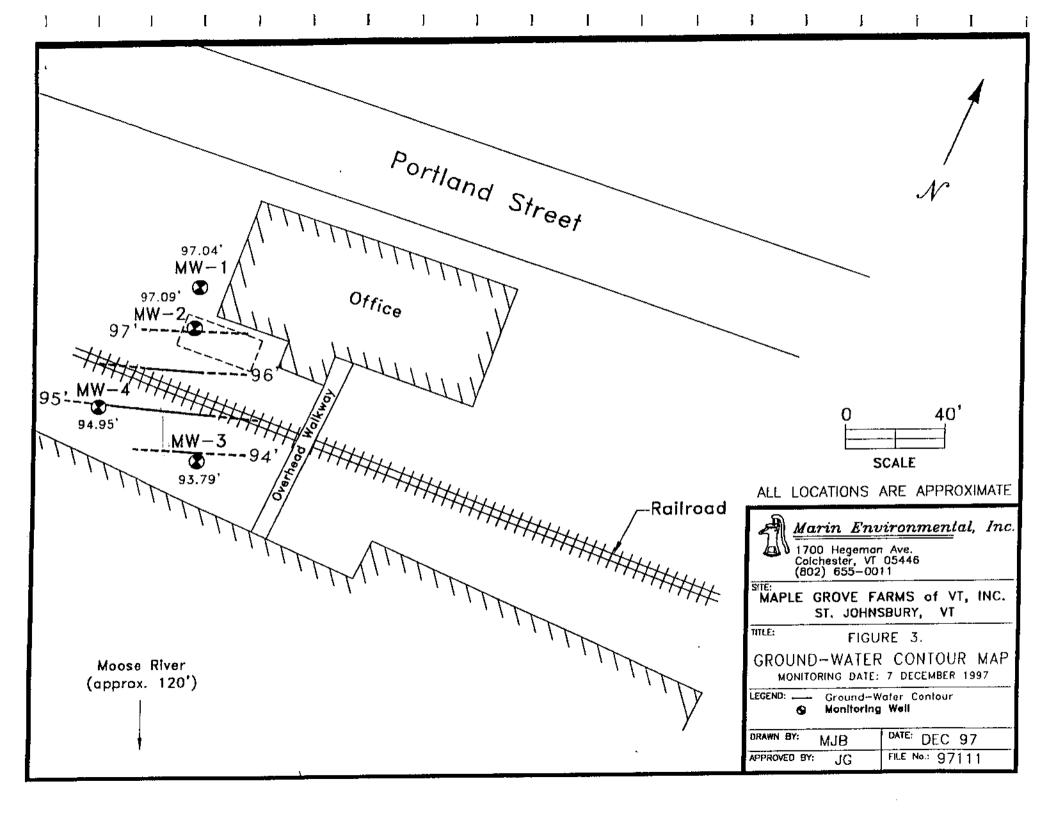
On the basis of the results of this investigation, MARIN makes the following recommendations:

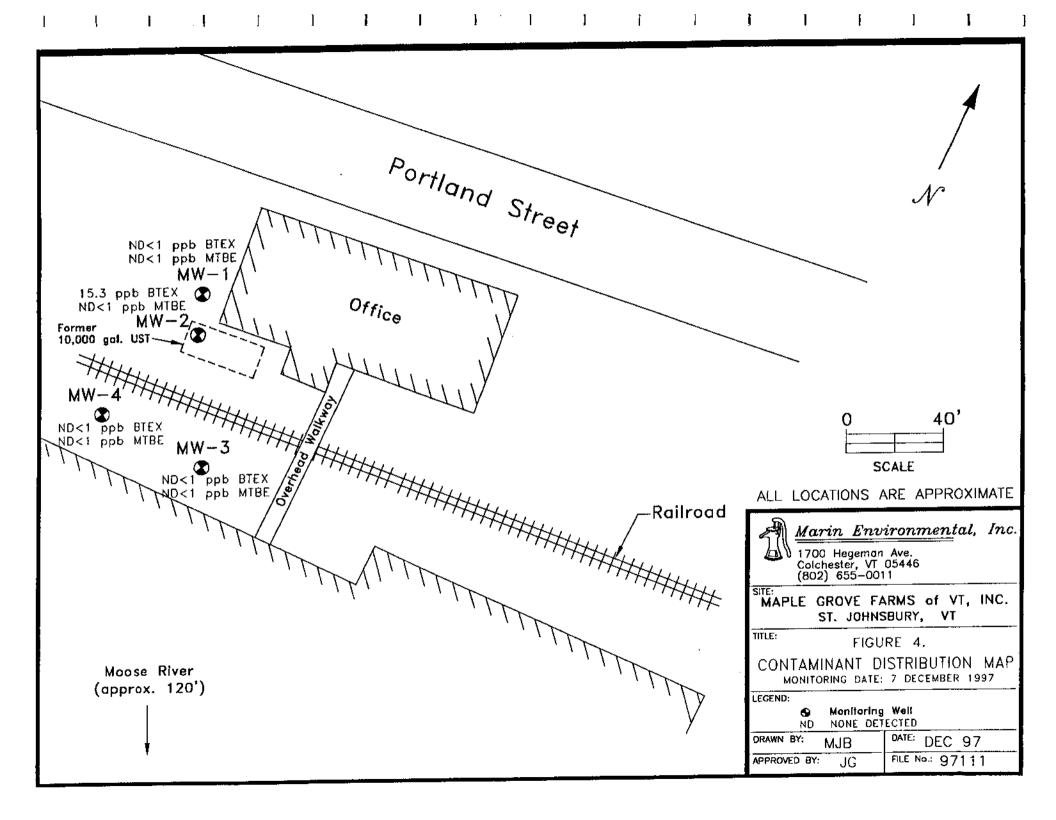
 The four on-site monitoring wells should be resampled to confirm the December 1997 analytical results. The samples should be analyzed for petroleum-related compounds by EPA Method 8020 and for Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons by EPA Method 8100.

If the subsequent ground-water analytical results confirm the findings of the December 1997 analytical data (no exceedance of VGESs), MARIN recommends that the site be considered for "Site Management Activities Completed" (SMAC) status by the Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation (VT DEC)









APPENDIX A

Soil Boring and Well Construction Logs

Marin Environmental, Inc. SITE NAME: Maple Sucre forms of VT. The. BORING NO: MW-LOCATION: St. Johnstoney Maple Grove forms of TOTAL DEPTH: 9' JOB NO. V97-111 DEPTH TO WATER: 5 DATE: 11/18/97 DRILLING METHOD Vibratory FIELD SUPERVISOR: Brent Deshairs BORING DIAMETER 23/4" 00 CONTRACTOR: Aloms Engineering BLOW COUNTS PER 6" DRILLERS: G. Adams Boring/Well Location 듄 18 SAMPLE DESCRIPTION/COMMENTS PID WELL SN 18 Rec. DETAIL (ppm) Pavement driveway and Grave 1 5-1 0.0 brown medium to fine SAND some Gravel, (most) 2-3 0.0 brown line SAND, trace Gravel (Wet) 5-3 21 0.0 any line SILT. (web) 21 5-4 B.13 9' 10' 11' 12 13' BLOW COUNT MATERIALS USED QUANTITY 0 - 4 1 1/2" VERY LOSE WELL SCREEN PVC AND 33-50% 4 - 10 LOOSE SLOT SIZE 0.010 SOME 20-33% 10 - 30 MEDIUM 1 1/5" PVC RISER LITTLE 10-20% 30 - 50 365 DENSE GRADED SAND TRACE 0-10% > 50 VERY DENSE BENTONITE PELLETS BENTONITE GROUT 1 - 5 365

Marin Environmental, Inc.

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Marin Environmental, Inc. SITE NAME: Maple Grow Parms of UT. Inc. BORING NO: MW-3 Maple Grove farms of LOCATION: 51- Johnsburn TOTAL DEPTH: 5.5' JOB NO. 497-111 DEPTH TO WATER: 31 DATE: 11118197 DRILLING METHOD FIELD SUPERVISOR: Brent Deshairs Auger BORING DIAMETER CONTRACTOR: Adams Engineering 23/4, 00 BLOW COUNTS PER 6" DRILLERS: G. Adams Boring/Well Location 듎 18 SAMPLE DESCRIPTION/COMMENTS WELL PID å SN 18 Rec. DETAIL (ppm) 5-1 brown medium SAND some Grazel 1-4 brown medium SAND some Gracel, dark stained (wet) Z 3, VLD brown medium SAND, dark stained (well) 5-3 3.1 brown medium SAND dark stained (wet) 5-4 0.0 RATusal at 5.5' BoB 5.5' BLOW COUNT MATERIALS USED SIZE/TYPE QUANTITY VERY LOSE "12" PVC WELL SCREEN 3.5 ' AND 33-50% 4 - 10 LOOSE SLOT SIZE 0.010 SOME 20-33% 10 - 30 MEDIUM RISER 1 /2" PUC ک ا LITTLE 10-20% 30 - 50 DENSE GRADED SAND 5.5.1.5 365 TRACE 0-10% > 50 VERY DENSE BENTONITE PELLETS BENTONTTE GROUT 1.5-1 365

Marin Environmental, Inc.

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-	TRACE		0-10%			> 50		VERY DENSE	BENTONITE PELLETS				
[BENTONITE GROUT	-5 - 3 8	65		

APPENDIX B

Laboratory Report Forms



Laboratory Services

32 James Brown Drive Williston, Vermont 05495 (802) 879-4333 FAX 879-7103

REPORT OF LABORATORY ANALYSIS

CLIENT: Marin Environmental

PROJECT NAME: Maple Grove

REPORT DATE: December 15, 1997 DATE SAMPLED: December 2, 1997 PROJECT CODE: GWVT1593

REF.#: 114,342 - 114,347

Enclosed please find the results of the analyses performed for the samples referenced on the attached chain of custody. Chain of custody indicated sample preservation with HCl.

All samples were prepared and analyzed by requirements outlined in the referenced method and within the specified holding times. All instrumentation was calibrated with the appropriate frequency and verified by the requirements outlined in the referenced method. Blank contamination was not observed at levels affecting the analytical results.

Analytical method precision and accuracy was monitored by laboratory control standards which included matrix spike, duplicate and quality control analyses. These standards were determined to be within established laboratory method acceptance limits.

Individual sample performance was monitored by the addition of surrogate analytes to each sample. All surrogate recovery data was determined to be within laboratory QA/QC guidelines unless otherwise noted.

Reviewed by,

Harry B. Locker, Ph.D. Laboratory Director

enclosures



Laboratory Services

32 James Brown Drive Williston, Vermont 05495 (802) 879-4333 FAX 879-7103

EPA METHOD 602--PURGEABLE AROMATICS

CLIENT: Marin Environmental

DATE RECEIVED: December 8, 1997

PROJECT NAME: Maple Grove

REPORT DATE: December 15, 1997

CLIENT PROJ. #: V97111

PROJECT CODE: GWVT1593

Ref. #:	114,342	114,343	114,344	114,345	114,346
Site:	MW-1	MW-3	MW-4	MW-2	Duplicate
Date Sampled:	12/2/97	12/2/97	12/2/97	12/2/97	12/2/97
Time Sampled:	13:00	13:15	13:30	13:50	NI
Sampler:	J.G.	J.G.	J.G.	J.G.	J.G.
Date Analyzed:	12/12/97	12/12/97	12/13/97	12/12/97	12/12/97
UIP Count:	1 0	0	i	>10	>10
Dil. Factor (%):	100	100	100	100	100
Surr % Rec. (%):	86	85	98	81	79
Parameter	Conc. (ug/L)	Conc. (ug/L)	Conc. (ug/L)	Conc. (ug/L)	Conc. (ug/L)
Benzene	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Chlorobenzene	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Ethylbenzene	<1	<1	<1	1.7	1.8
Toluene	<1	<1	<1	1.1	1.5
Xylenes	1>	<1	<1	12.5	17.3
MTBE	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1

Ref. #:	114,347				
Site:	Trip Blank				
Date Sampled:	12/2/97				
Time Sampled:	7:00				
Sampler:	J.G.		•		
Date Analyzed:	12/12/97				
UIP Count:	0				
Dil. Factor (%):	100				
Surr % Rec. (%):	86				
Parameter	Conc. (ug/L)		<u> </u>		
Benzene	<1				
Chlorobenzene	<1	İ			
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	<1		ļ		
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	<1		1		
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	<1				
Ethylbenzene	<1				
Toluene	<1				.
Xylenes		1	1	1	İ
71/10100	<1	•	1	į.	

Note: UIP = Unidentified Peaks TBQ = Trace Below Quantitation NI = Not Indicated

Endyne Project Number:

32 James Brown Drive Williston, Vermont 05495 (802) 879-4333

CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY RECORD

Reporting Address: 1700 Hagginan Ao Project Name: maple Site Location:

Company: Marin-Ent.
Contact Name/Phone #: B. Dosha's 655-0011

Billing Address:

Sampler Name: 56 Phone #:

Lab#	Sample Location	Matri	G R A R	C M P	Daty/Time 12/2/97		le Containers Type/Size		Field Results/Rema	rks	Analysis Required		ample ervation	Rusi
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Relinquished by: Signature

Received by: Signature

Date/Time

Ne	w Yo	rk State	Project:	Yes	 No		
	1	-12			: "	TKN	

Requested Analyses

1	pН	6	TKN	11	Total Solids	16	Metals (Specify)	21	EPA 624	26	EPA 8270 B/N or Acid
2	Chloride	7	Total P	12	TSS	17	Coliform (Specify)	22	EPA 625 B/N or A	27	EPA 8010/8020
3	Ammonia N	8	Total Diss. P	13	TDS	18	COD	23	EPA 418.1	28	EPA 8080 Pest/PCB
4	Nitrite N	9	BOD,	14	Turbidity	19	DIEX 4 MTDE	24	EPA 608 Pest/PCB		
5	Nitreto N	10	Alkalinity	15	Conductivity	20	EPA 601/602	25	EPA 8240		
			4							•	

TCLP (Specify: volatiles, semi-volatiles, metals, perticides, herbicides)

Other (Specify):



Laboratory Services

32 James Brown Drive Williston, Vermont 05495 (802) 879-4333 FAX 879-7103

REPORT OF LABORATORY ANALYSIS

CLIENT: Marin Environmental

PROJECT NAME: Maple Grove/V97111 DATE REPORTED: December 15, 1997 DATE SAMPLED: December 2, 1997 PROJECT CODE: GWVT1594 REF. #: 114,348 - 114,352

Enclosed please find the results of the analyses performed for the samples referenced on the attached chain of custody record.

Chain of custody indicated sample preservation with HCl.

All samples were prepared and analyzed by requirements outlined in the referenced methods and within the specified holding times.

All instrumentation was calibrated with the appropriate frequency and verified by the requirements outlined in the referenced methods.

Blank contamination was not observed at levels affecting the analytical results.

Analytical method precision and accuracy were monitored by laboratory control standards which included matrix spike, duplicate and quality control analyses. These standards were determined to be within established laboratory method acceptance limits.

Reviewed by,

Harry B. Locker, Ph.D. Laboratory Director

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Laboratory Services

32 James Brown Drive Williston, Vermont 05495 (802) 879-4333 FAX 879-7103

LABORATORY REPORT

TOTAL PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS (TPH) BY MODIFIED EPA METHOD 8100

DATE: December 15, 1997 CLIENT: Marin Environmental PROJECT: Maple Grove/V97111 PROJECT CODE: GWVT1594 COLLECTED BY: Jay Gonyaw

DATE SAMPLED: December 2, 1997 DATE RECEIVED: December 8, 1997

Reference #	Sample ID	Concentration (mg/L) ¹
114,348	MW-1; 1300	ND²
114,349	MW-3; 1315	ND
114,350	MW-4; 1330	ND
114,351	MW-2; 1350	1.57
114,352	Duplicate; Not Indicated	1.49

Notes:

- 1 Values quantitated based on the response of #2 Fuel Oil. Method detection limit is 0.8 mg/L.
- 2 None Detected

TCLP (Specify; volatiles, semi-volatiles, metals, pesticides, herbicides)

r	32 James Brown Drive " Williston, Vermont 05495 (802) 879-4333	1/97	///												
II Site	ect Name: maple Location:			Repo	rting Addi	css/ 700	H°9 - , l.	-T	ho	<u>. </u>	ing Address:				
Endy	ne Project Number:	GWVT	1594	Comp Conta	Reporting Address: / TCC) Heggerman A O Col Closto - L-T Company: Marin - En L Contact Name/Phone #: B. Dosha's (15-00)						Sampler Name: 5 6 Phone #:				
Lat		ple Location		atrix	G C R O A M B P	Date/Time		le Containers Type/Size		Field Ro	esults/Remarks	Analys Requir		Sample Preservation	Rush
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New You	k State Project: Yes	No/				Requested	Analys	es							
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2	Chloride	7 Total P		12	TSS		17	Coliforn (Specif	(y)	22	EPA 625 B/N or A	27	EPA 1	8010/8020	
3	Ammonit N	8 Total Dis	s, P	13	TDS			COD		23	EPA 418.1	28	EPA 8	8080 Pest/PCB	1
4	Nitrite N	9 BOD,		14	Turbidity			DIEX 4 Dr.	TIDE	24	EPA 608 Post/PCB				
S	Nitrate N	10 Alkalinity	,	15	Conductivit	ty	20	EPA 601/602		25	EPA 8240		<u></u>		